Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1802. [No. 616

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whisky in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queens' Ware, and

ALSO

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Kerseys,
Coatings,
Halfthicks,
Fearnaught,
Blankets,
Planes,
Negro Cottons,
Worsted and other Stockings,
Irish Linens,
Calicoes,
Threads,
Chintzes,
Bedticks,
Oznaburgs,
Sewing Silks,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

November 19.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
November 19. Vendue-Master.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers having commenced business in the house lately occupied by Mr. George N. Lyles, on Fairfax street, in the town of Alexandria, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have for sale, DRY GOODS, JAPANED WARE and GROCERIES, and daily expect a complete assortment of CASTINGS, which they will dispose of at the most reduced prices for Cash, Flour or Tobacco.

THOMAS L. WASHINGTON & Co.

N. B. They will also transact business on commission, and take the liberty of acquainting those who may favour them with their confidence, that they will endeavour to merit the trust reposed in them, by a faithful attention to their interest.

Nov. 23. d

NOTICE.

BATTALION COURTS of ENQUIRY will be held at Mr. Gadsby's, on Wednesday the 8th of December, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. for the purpose of assessing Fines for non-attendance in the Militia.

For Freight or Charter,

The BRIGANTINE

EAGLE,

Burthen 176 tons, 10 months old, an excellent staunch vessels, completely equipped and sails fast.

For Sale on board said Brig,

2500 bushels Liverpool SALT, and a few chaldrons British Coals.—Apply to J. G. LADD, or to Captain Teny on board, at Prince street wharf.

Oct. 29. d

Just Received,

And for Sale at THOMAS PATTEN's Vendue Store, at the corner of King & Union Streets, a handsome assortment of

MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

3 large handsome Sideboards,
1 small do. do.
1 Scrutoire and Book Case,
1 large sett Dining Tables,
2 pair Card Tables,
2 ladies' Scrutoires,
2 Stand Tables,
1 Breakfast do.
8 Quarter do.
2 Wash Stands.

Nov. 18. d

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have received and for Sale,

220 pieces Bandanna Handkercheifs,
50 do. Russia Sheeting,
20 bales Cotton,
40 barrels and 10 hhds. Muscovado Sugars,
50 boxes brown Soap,
50 do. Castile do.
50 do. Candles,
30 do. Chocolate,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugars,
7 hhds. Antigua Rum,
1 hhd. clean Flax
1 ton Rhode-Island Cheese,
7 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
A few pipes and half pipes of Vidona Wines, of superior quality,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Hyson skin Teas,
190 reams Wrapping Paper,
206 do. Writing Paper,

A handsome assortment of Prints and Irish Linens—a large quantity of Bed-Cords and Plough Lines.

They have to RENT,

The WARE HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. John Janney, adjoining their Brick Store, and a comfortable Dwelling House on Prince street, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Mathews. For particulars enquire as above.

October 15.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of James Patton & James Dykes having expired—those indebted to said concern are requested to make payment and those having claims are desired to bring them forward for settlement.

JAMES PATTON,
JAMES DYKES.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber at the Warehouse which the above concern occupied,

10 Hhds of ALLUM,

of the first quality from 5 to 7 cwt, each.

☞ Wanted to purchase for cash, a few thusand bushels of WHEAT, and ninety shares of Columbia bank stock.

JAMES PATTON.

Nov. 22.

JAMES WILSON,

Has received, by the Industry, from London, an extensive Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which will be offered for Sale immediately, by the piece or package.

Also, by the above Vessel,

Seven pipes and 18 hhds. genuine old Port Wine, two years in bottles.

Nov. 1. d

JOSEPH RIDDLE, & Co.

HAVE received a considerable addition to their assortment per the Industry, capt. M'Kenzie, from London.

Nov. 2. d

Just received, and for Sale by

ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Rhode-Island CHEESE,
Apples,
Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the first quality,
Cranberries,
Sweet Oranges,
Lemons, by the box,
Best Rhode Island Potatoes,
Mackerel, by the barrel, together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES and NUTS.

Nov. 16. d

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Has received by the Brutus, from Liverpool, an assortment of

FALL GOODS.

He has also on hand,

A choice parcel of Grenada Rum, Liverpool fine Salt, bottled London Brown Stout, Porter in casks, 6 doz. each old, Port Wine in bottles, a ton of Sheathing Paper and a quantity of Grindstones.

Oct. 15. d

JOHN GARDNER LADD,

Has for Sale,

Loaf and brown Sugars,
Rum, Molasses, Coffee,
Brandy and Gineva,
Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, and Madeira, } WINES.
Russia Sheetings and Duck,
India Cotton,
A few boxes fine and coarse hats,
A great variety of Shoes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Best American Playing Cards,
Soap and Candles,
Corse and fine Salt,
Red Soal Leather,
James River manufactured Tobacco,
Cordage, Paper, Glass, Allum,
Cheese, Codfish, Shad, and Herrings,
Hyson, Hyson Shulan, Souchong, and Bohea } TEAS.
Refined Salt Petre,
Cordials in barrels,
Sweet Oil in boxes, Spermaceti, ditto.
Fresh Chocolate in boxes &c. &c.
Also, about 50 hhds. Potomac TOBACCO.

Nov. 11. d

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN lately from the Subscriber living near Potomac Run, in Stafford county a BLACK MARE, about 14 hands high. She had a Star in her forehead, some white hairs on her neck, near the shoulder, and three of her feet are white above the hoof. The Mare is old, but she was in good order when taken away. Whoever will secure her, so that I get her again, shall receive the above Reward.

ROBERT BUCHAN.

Dec. 4. d12t

Public Vendue.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust to the Subscribers, will be sold, on the 24th day of this present month, at 3 o'Clock, P. M. on the Premises,

The frame HOUSE situated on King street near the corner of Columbus street, at present occupied by John and Samuel Leard, subject to a ground rent of £. 20 per annum. Terms of payment Cash.

JOHN & THOS. VOWELL.

Dec. 3. d21t

LOST,

On Friday between Alexandria and James Patton's house, or from thence to Mount Vernon, a small

Red Morocco Pocket-Book,

Containing a Pocket Almanac, and sundry papers which can be of no use to any person but the owner—It had Mr. Latimer's name (of Philadelphia) wrote in it. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with the Printer of this paper.

December 6. d3t

Just received, and for Sale by the Subscribers,

40 bbls. prime Boston B E E F.

JANNEY & PATON.

December 6. d

500 Dollars Reward.

ON Saturday the 20th inst. I wrote a letter to Messrs. PICKET, POLLARD and JOHNSTON, of Richmond, including BANK NOTES, as per Numbers, &c. annexed, amounting to *Eighteen Hundred and fifty Dollars*, which letter was given to WILLIAM BELL, then my clerk, to put into the Post-Office, which he did not do, but has absconded with the Letter, and its contents.

The above Reward will be paid for apprehending him with the whole of the money, or in proportion for a part of it; or I will give Two Hundred Dollars for apprehending him without the money.

He is about 30 years of age, dark complexion, hair and eyes, speaks low and rether in a whining tone of voice; has a bashful appearance when spoken to; is about six feet high, spare made, and has broad features. He left Norfolk on Tuesday the 23d inst. and was seen on board a vessel bound for Baltimore. His dress was of a light colour when he went away; but it is probable he has changed it.

EDWARD JOHNSTON.

One Note of the Manhattan Company, dated Aug. 2, 1799, for 100 dollars.

Ten Notes of the Norfolk Branch Bank, 100 dollars each, viz.

No. 3523, dated May 1, 1800. Nos. 3449, 3440, 3416, 3558, 3554, 3532, 3506, 3502 and 3492, dated October 2, 1801.

Fifteen Notes of the same Bank, for 50 dollars each, viz.

No. 3062, dated May 2, 1800. Nos. 2843, 2761, 2759, dated July 21, 1801. No. 675, of January 16, 1801. Nos. 3948, 3918, dated June 2, 1800. Nos. 2563, 2522, dated May 19, 1801. Nos. 3866, 3867, 4056, 4085, 4086 & 4082, dated October 2, 1801.

Norfolk, Nov. 27, 1802. d3t

FOR SALE,

On the 3d day of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at Mr. Anderson's Mill on Dogue run in the county of Fairfax, the residue of the personal estate of the late General George Washington, yet unsold,

CONSISTING OF

Forty-five MULES, upwards of thirty OXEN, and a variety of plantation utensils, Waggons, Carts, Blacksmith's Tools, &c. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond with approved sureties.

At the same time will be hired, during the the life of Mrs. FRENCH,

Forty or Fifty NEGROES.

The Executors will let, for the term of one two or three years,

A THREE STORY

BRICK HOUSE,

In the city of Washington, situated near the capitol, and adjoining the house now occupied by General Dearborne.—The tenant to be at liberty to erect upon the premises, such necessary and permanent out houses and improvements as he may think proper, provided the value thereof does not exceed one years rent, from which it will be deducted. For terms apply to Mr. Richard Forrest, in the city of Washington, or to Lawrence Lewis of Fairfax county.

THE EXECUTORS.

December 6. dds

Washington Society.

THE Members of the WASHINGTON SOCIETY of Alexandria, will please to take Notice, that a regular stated meeting of the said Society will be held at Gadsby's Hotel, on Tuesday the 14th day of this month, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.—Punctual attendance is requested.

G. DENEALE, *Sec'ry.*

Dec. 6.

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

From the (Richmond) RECORDER.

MR. THOMAS PAINE

Has announced the memorable and important intelligence of his arrival in this country, in a *first* letter to the people of America. The piece is diſtinguiſhed by that boldneſs, promptitude and impetuoſity of ſtile, which often mark the compoſitions of this writer. Having praiſed the ſtile, our encomium is at an end. Three fourths of the letter are taken up with Mr. Paine himſelf. The conquerer of Italy, of Germany, and of Egypt, when dictating his orders to the pirate of Algiers, does not ſpeak with one tenth part of the ſelf-conſequence, that is here aſſumed by the hireling, or the volunteer of Thomas Jefferſon. His name, for whatever reaſon, is held in general deteſtation. Yet this man addreſſes the people of America with the hauteneſs of an offended divinity, thundering vengeance & deſtruction thro' the battles of Homer. We conſider the whole performance as more than halt an inſult upon the country. When Cicero rung through all the changes of egotiſm as to Cataline's conſpiracy, when Demoſthenes, in a court of juſtice, boaſted of the greatneſs of his public ſervices, each orator was extremely careful to flatter the feelings of his audience. Cicero is always reminding the Romans that they are the maſters of mankind; and the Greek aſſures his countrymen, that amidſt all their follies, and all their diſgraces, they are the moſt eloquent, the moſt generous, and the braveſt people upon earth. They praiſe themſelves, to be ſure, in the higheſt terms. But their audience had been artfully prepared for the endurance of this praiſe. Overwhelmed by a luminous burſt of thought, the mind bends under the graſp of their eloquence; while veneration and gratitude for the artiſt forbid us to queſtion the juſtice of the likeneſs.

But, in Mr. Paine, we find nothing of all this. When he is to ſpeak about himſelf, he always falls below himſelf. The boaſter neither glides upon your confidence with the ſweetneſs of Cicero, nor ſtorms your conviction with the grandeur of Demoſthenes. It is the groſſeſt and moſt vulgar vanity, ſtripping itſelf naked, and ſtrutting on tip-toe round a ſtage of its own erection. Mr. Paine affects to deſpiſe newſpapers; and, as an avenue to public notice, he has choſen one of the moſt deſpicable. He ſays that his arrival has alarmed the federals. It has at leaſt alarmed and diſguſted an immenſe number of republicans. I ſhall examine the facts and principles that Mr. Paine has aſſerted and aſſumed. As for his biography, and "his horſe button." I wiſh to have no concern with the one or the other.

I paſs over a long ranting extract of a former letter, that Mr. Paine gives us, & which contains nothing but noiſe. For thirteen years, he had ſuſpected that "the "principles of the revolution were expir- "ing on the ſoil that produced them." "I now," ſays he, "know from the in- "formation I *obtain upon the ſpot*, that "the impreſſions that then diſtreſſed me, "for I was proud of America, were but "too well founded. She was turning "her back on her own glory, and making "haſty ſtrides in the retrograde path of "oblivion. But a ſpark from the Altar "of SEVENTY-SIX, unextinguiſhed "and unextinguiſhable through that long "night of error, is again lighting up, in "every part of the union, the genuine "flame of rational liberty."

When Mr. Paine wrote this letter, he had ſcarcely been ten days in the country. He had been ſurrounded by the preſident and other leaders of that party.* They had told him whatever they thought proper. But Mr. Paine might have known that, after fifteen years of abſence from America, he could not, *in ten days*, become maſter of her intervening hiſtory. The fluency of his aſſertions may excite a ſuſpicion that he is credulous and precipitate. If the principles of freedom are of ſo brittle a nature, or ſo worthleſs a frame, if they are ſo apt *to turn their back on their own glory*, and to fall dead of an apoplexy, this, of itſelf, would preſent an invincible objection againſt all future revolutions. "Their retrograde path of *oblivion*" is a phraſe without meaning.—America may be enſlaved or diſgraced;

* *On the news of his landing at Baltimore, Mr. Dawſon went expreſs to conduct him to Waſhington. Upon his arrival there, he was immediately waited upon by the preſident's private ſecretary.*

but ſhe cannot be forgotten. During this period of *turning her back*, America received an addition of two millions of people. Her commerce, her tonnage, and her wealth, multiplied with a rapidity that the world had never ſeen before. It was during this period of *turning back* that Philadelphia, after loſing fifteen thouſand lives by the peſtilence, doubled her population; and that Baltimore, from a dirty village, became a wealthy, populous, and well built city. It was in this *path of oblivion* that fifty thouſand families cut their way through the boſom of the foreſt and the bottom of the marſh, and peopled the ſavage ſolitudes of the Ohio, and the Miſſiſſippi.

As for *the ſpark that it again lighting up*, it will be hard to prove that the preſent governing faction are better men than their predeceſſors. More of this, by and bye. But, ſetting aſide the federal government, there has been a long *night of error*, and it ſtill continues, in ſome of the ſtate government. For example, the aſſembly of Pennſylvania ſpend one half of their time in debating *whether they ſhould adjourn*?* Their ſeſſions are notoriouſly prolonged that the members may get three dollars per day for attendance. The patrimony of the Penn family, that rich and noble inheritance, has been torn from the community, by ſome of thoſe very men that were appointed to preſerve it.† Some years ago, a priſoner was devoured alive by rats, in the jail of Philadelphia, and not a word was ſaid of it to the jailor. A mayor of Philadelphia breaks up two private letters from a Britiſh ambaſſador; and a *republican* governor ſends them to *the preſs!* ‡ A republican printer breaks into the treaſury office in the dead of night, ſteals the books, publiſhes garbled extracts from them and inſtead of being ſent to *ſaw marble*, he is admired as a hero, and invited to dine with a federal preſident! All theſe matters and millions more of the ſame ſort, ſeem to prove that, although Mr. Paine has been three weeks in America, the *long night of error* is not yet at an end. As for *the genuine flame of rational liberty*, the Alien and Sedition acts expired of themſelves. There is no reaſon for thinking that either Jefferſon, or the other heads of that party diſapproved of the principle of the Sedition act. It was the particular exerciſe of the law, which they did not like. The patrons of a houſe-breaker cannot be ſuſpected of ſcruples, or principles, of any kind. *Rational liberty* ſtands juſt where it was five years ago. Mr. Paine proceeds thus:

"As the French revolution advanced, it "fixed the attention of the world, and "drew from the penſioned pen of Ed- "mund Burke a furious attack. This "brought me once more on the public "theatre of politics, and occaſioned "the pamphlet, RIGHTS OF MAN. "It had the greateſt run of any work "ever publiſhed in the Engliſh lan- "guage. The number of copies cir- "culated in England, Scotland, and "Ireland, beſides tranſlations into fo- "reign languages, were [Mr. Paine meant "*was*] between four and five hundred "thouſand.

"The principles of that work were "the ſame as thoſe in *Common Senſe*, and "the effect would have been the ſame "in England, as it had been in Ameri- "ca could the vote of the nation have "been quietly taken, or had equal op- "portunities of conſulting or acting ex- "iſted."

With all its energy and accuteneſs, *Rights of Man* contains much falſe reaſoning. One of Mr. Paine's favorite topics is the ridicule of hereditary right. But ſomethings that ſeem abſurd in theory are often very uſeful in practice. Of the ſmall portion of repoſe that Europe hath ever enjoyed, a great part may be traced to this ſame fooliſh doctrine of *hereditary right*. It has, upon the whole, produced much more good than harm. Of all forms of government, an *elective* monarchy is perhaps the moſt wretched. Witneſs Portland, Perſia, and the dynaſties of Indoſtan!§ The French reformers diſcovered, ſome years ago,

† *This, I have had from ſeveral members of the legiſlature. The matter is no ſecret.*

‡ *Vid. Duane's letter in the laſt week's Recorder.*

§ *I refer in particular to the hiſtory of Aurengzebe's ſucceſſors.*

that it was very wrong for a man and his wife to live together, after they had become tired of each other. There cannot be a more beautiful *theory*. It was reduced to practice; and France, already ſufficiently fertile of proſtitution, was immediately filled with ſtrumpets, cuckolds, baſtards and divorces. Mr. Paine, with great triumph, enumerates the number of civil wars that have been produced in England by hereditary right. Very true! But if you muſt have a king, the chance is that there would have been almoſt a perpetual civil war, if that king was to be choſen by the people. Laugh as much as you pleaſe at the conceit of a nation's being transferred like a herd of cattle. But if a king is to be had, let him, by all means, be hereditary. Nothing can be more falſe or more ſhallow than the ridicule which has, in this inſtance, been attempted by Mr. Paine.

The other leg upon which *Rights of Man* may be ſaid to ſtand is *equal repreſentation*. Upon this ſubject Mr. Paine did moſt completely exaſperate the Britiſh. As a political gladiator, his merit is of the higheſt kind. He knows, beyond moſt men, both when and where to ſtrike. He deals his blows with force, coolneſs and dexterity. But in the preſent caſe, the whole right of his authority is turned againſt himſelf. The federal government has not a *hereditary* king, nor a houſe of peers. The repreſentation is about as equal as it can be; and yet, Mr. Paine tells us that the *principles of liberty were expiring*. We have neither a king nor peers, nor rotten boroughs. How then could theſe principles be upon their death bed and continue ſo for thirteen years? In England, Mr. Paine held up America as the pinnacle of perfection, and he gives, as a reaſon for it, the republican form of her government. But, when he comes to this country, the fairy ſcene vaniſhes; and republicans are found to be juſt as corruptable as the reſt of mankind. Equal repreſentation is in itſelf, a moſt valuable and excellent thing, and ſo is pure ſpring water. But the one will no more ſecure a government from corruption than the other will give to him who drinks it immortal life. The evidence of Mr. Paine himſelf, as advanced in this letter proves that a conſiderable part of *Rights of Man* was a piece of groſs deception. Nor is there any thing in the peculiar form of the federal government that makes it more liable than others to abuſes. We have conſtitutions of all kinds. That of Virginia is as democratical as any body can wiſh it to be. Yet a great part of its revenues have been waſted in the moſt fooliſh manner imaginable. Laws have paſt or have been ſuffered to exiſt, that are perfectly deſtructive to the welfare of the country. If two hundred years ago the Britiſh houſe of commons had authorized a debtor to ſhoot the ſheriff that attempted to arreſt him; if, when a man's ſervant is hanged for crime, they had burdened the public with the purchaſe of another; if they had ſaddled merchants and ſtorekeepers with an enormous tax to pay for building an armory that was worſe than uſeleſs; in a word, if parliament had framed a ſyſtem of laws for protecting the property of a fraudulent bankrupt, they would only have done, what has been done ſince by the aſſembly of Virginia. They would have buried the axe in the root of manufactures; and and this the rotten borough parliaments did not do. They never paſt any law ſo like bedlam, by ten thouſand degrees, as Madiſon's ſcheme of emancipation, or his gift to Congreſs of the North Weſtern territory.

Pennſylvania has a conſtitution greatly different from that of Virginia; and, fourteen years ago, ſhe had another conſtitution quite as different from both of theſe. Under each of them, corruptions multiplied; becauſe, from the very nature of the thing, perfection is impoſſible. The reſult muſt be that Mr. Paine's *Rights of Man* contains a vaſt number of falſe poſitions. The example of the long parliament, as well as of the French revolution, might have taught Mr. Paine that an alteration of government is, at all times, a very hazardous experiment; and that if the people of England could believe all the ſtuff which he told them about the matchleſs purity of republics, they were too ignorant of human nature to be fit for making a *conſtitution*.

Theſe remarks are not pointed againſt the worth and excellence, of an equal repreſentation. They only ſerve to ſhew that Mr. Paine deceived the people of England by over-rating it. We muſt not caſt away a watch, becauſe it does not tell us the longitude. We muſt not neglect an equality of repreſentation, becauſe legiſlators are often factious, ignorant, or corrupted. Under ſuch a ſyſtem, we may commonly ſay, with Candidus, "all "things are not ſo well here as in Eldo- "rado; but yet they are *pretty well*."

Mr Paine ſays that "if the vote of "the nation could have been *quietly* ta- "ken," &c. He muſt be perfectly conſcious, that there was not the ſmalleſt chance for it. In a country, where ten thouſand people travel fifty miles to ſee a boxing match, where a Weſtminſter election has been decided by bludgeons, and cutlaſſes, it is a burleſque upon common ſenſe to think of ſuch a thing. I, for one, have lived long enough to become ſick of revolutions. I ſincerely wiſh that the health and the power of Bonaparte, his wiſdom and his good fortune, may be prolonged for fifty years to come. Imperfect and blundering, as our federal conſtitution is, I would rather go back for a *ſecond* nine months to my jailor and benefactors, Mr. Roſe, than be the witneſs of a ſerious endeavour to ſubvert it. In pulling out a rotten tooth it is poſſible to break the jaw bone.

In France, there could be no change for the worſe; and it is long ſince the condition of the people has become infinitely better. In England, there might have been a change for the worſe. The experience of nine years in America has convinced or reminded me that a mere *equality of repreſentation* is not a certain remedy for all ſorts of political evils, and that the removal of one deſpot may be ſucceeded by the riſe of another. Mr. Paine has called our attention to his *Rights of Man*. Theſe remarks are deſigned to cool the ardour of enthuſiaſm. Hitherto we find nothing in Mr. Paine's *firſt* letter, that ſeems either worth the odium, or the parade of his importation. The theory of his *Rights of Man* ſtands in direct oppoſition to his picture of the United States. If equal repreſentation cannot ſecure us here, there is much leſs reaſon for thinking that it could have ſecured the liberty of England.

"But in the midſt of the freedom we "enjoy [ſays Mr. Paine] the licentiouſ- "neſs of the papers called federal (and I "know not why they are called ſo, for "they are in their principles anti-federal "and deſpotic) are a diſhonor to the cha- "racter of the country, and an injury to "its reputation and importance abroad. "They repreſent the whole people of A- "merica as deſtitute of public principle "and private manners. As to any in- "jury they can do at home to thoſe whom "they abuſe, or ſervice they can render "to thoſe who employ them, it is to be "ſet down to the account of noiſy no- "thingneſs. It is on themſelves the diſ- "grace recoils; for the reflection eaſily "preſents itſelf to every thinking mind, "that *thoſe who abuſe liberty when they "poſſeſs it, would abuſe power could they "obtain it*; and therefore they may as "well take [as] a general motto for all "ſuch papers, WE AND OUR PA- "TRONS, ARE NOT FIT TO BE "TRUSTED WITH POWER."

Mr. Paine is one of the laſt men upon earth, who are entitled to complain of the licentiouſneſs of the preſs. No writer has ever taken greater freedom than himſelf with popular opinions, and with venerated names. The republican prints are quite as licentious as the federal. They are quite as much "a diſhonour to the cha- "racter of the country." Mr. Paine diſcovers the deepeſt ignorance in affirming that ſuch papers can be of no ſervice to their party, that they muſt be *ſet down to the account of noiſy nothingneſs*. The two laſt words exactly deſcribe the remainder of this paragraph. The next contains the principal effort in the whole letter. In every ſentence, Mr. Paine diſcovers the poverty of his information, the badneſs of his memory, or his want of temper. He makes aſſertions, that every man muſt know to be falſe. Take notice!

[*To be continued.*]

NEW-YORK, December 3.

Arrived, ſhip Connecticot, Allen, Calcutta; Henry, Rogers, Hull; brig Roſe, Langlais, Havannah; Scipio, Purdy, St. Ubes; Eagle, Parker, Rhode-Iſland; Harriot, Cold, St. Kitts; Pallas, Cunningham, Green-Iſland, Jamaica; ſchooner Fairplay, Southerly, Charleſton; Waſhington, Sears, Waſhington, N. C. Hetty, ———, New Bedford, Sloop James, Taber, do.

Cleared, sloop Cato, Darrell, Bermuda, Little William, Ayer, Charleston.

Arrived since our last.

Ship Connecticut, Allen, in 129 days from Calcutta, The ship Actress, sailed 12 day before the Connecticut, for this port. Left there, ship Cornelius of Philadelphia; Westworth, of Boston; brig Sally of Salem; Roebuck, of Philadelphia; and ship Citizen, of and for this port.

Ship Henry, Rogers in 63 days from Hull.

Brig Scipio, Purdy in 85 days from St. Ubes. October 23, in lat 20, 32, spoke the Belona, Nicholls, out 40 days from Cadiz bound to this port. In lat. 39, 27, spoke sch'r William and Mary, Dunsmore, from Oporto, out 47 days, bound to this port; supplied us with half a barrel of bread. September 10 lat. 36, 40, spoke the schooner Fanny, from New-London bound to Barbadoes. September 17, in lat. 39, 59, spoke a schooner from Lisbon, bound to Boston, 'out 7 days.—Left at St. Ubes the brig Dispatch, Dennis, to sail in 8 days, and the ship Ballot, just arrived. Spoke the ship Patriot, from Rochfort, belonging to Boston, going into St. Ubes.

Brig Harriott, Goold, from St. Kitts, Nov. 24, spoke a ship from New York. bound to Jamaica, 3 days out. Yesterday morning captain G. experienced a heavy gale off the Hook, in which he carried away his main yard, and very much injured his sails &c.

From CALCUTTA.

To capt. Allen, of the Connecticut, arrived yesterday, we are indebted for a file of the Calcutta Government Gazette to the 19th of July. They contain but little news. The following are the only articles worthy of notice.

July 5.—On Thursday arrived at Diamond Harbor, the American ship Citizen, Blakeman, from Teneriffe, which she left on the 11th April.

On Tuesday anchored off Calcutta, the American ship Bonnetta, capt. Benjamin Lander, from Madras.

We are much concerned to state, that accounts were received in town last week, of capt. Young, late of the vessel called the Onroost, having been murdered by a Seacunnie on the passage from Melacca to Madras, whither she was bound. It appears, that the vessel having a considerable quantity of treasure on board, induced the perpetration of this atrocious act, the Seacunnie hoping to possess himself of it, and carry the vessel to Pegue where he expected to escape with impunity. Dubious, however, of being able to conduct her thither, the life of the officer was spared, that he might navigate her to the desired port, which under pretence of doing, he directed her course to the Coromandel Coast, and fortunately reached Vizagapatam, where the murderer was secured, and, no doubt, will meet with the punishment due to his crime.

A letter from Pineng, dated 8th June, says, "The early setting in of the S. W. Monsoon, has been attended with such severe weather, as hardly ever before experienced, in consequence of which several vessels have been obliged to put into this port, after receiving considerable damage. The gales have extended with equal force, more than 20 degrees along the bay.

July 12—The Hon. Company's cruizer Mornington, with Lieut. Col. Symes, and suit on board, had arrived at Rangoon, all well, and was most handsomely received by the Burmah government.

July 19.—We have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival of the East India Company's ships Lady Burges, and Baring, from England and Madras. We understand that a considerable quantity of specie has been imported in the Lady Burges, both on account of government and individuals. Whilst the above ships were at Madras, his Majesty's sloop Victor, Captain Collier, arrived there from Suez, after a month's passage, having on board Major-General Baird and suite, who it is said, are coming on to Bengal in the Victor.

The markets for opium and piece goods still continue very favorable; the former article was selling at 300 dollars per chest at Batavia, and at 600 dollars per chest on the West Coast.

Previous to the departure of the Waller, a prow had arrived at Bencoolen from the Poggy Islands, with an account of a white woman, having been seen on shore on one of them.

The America and Rose, two American ships, were on the West Coast when the Waller sailed. The former of these, it is reported, had purchased a very large quantity of pepper at the rate of 11 dollars per pecul,

On Wednesday last, was launched from the yard of Mr. Stephen Teague, a most beautiful ship, of about 460 tons measurement. She was named the Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, in compliment to the present worthy comptroller of the Navy Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.

Cleared, ship Cleopatra, Blakiston, G. Town; Rebecca, M'Keever, Falmouth and a market; sch'r Lucretia, Morton, Boston.

Capt. Morris of the brig Hannah, from St. Kitts, on 22d Nov. in lat. 25, 36, long. 69, 22, spoke brig Brandywine, capt. Clark, bound to Point Petre, out 10 days, all well. Nov. 24, spoke ship Fanny, out 24 hours, both from this port, all well.

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7.

COMMUNICATION.

MELANCHOLY COMPARISONS.

UNDER the former administration, prosperity was the order of the day. Arts & sciences flourished, our commerce extended as far as navigation had been carried; our manufactures increased beyond the calculations of the most sanguine, and above all our national credit was on a footing unequalled by any other nation on earth; our foreign agents were regarded with high respect, and our navy commanded even the attention of the first and most powerful naval countries. How are we debased; to what a degrading situation are we reduced; our commerce cramped every where, and in many places totally restricted. Manufactures totally at a stand in comparison to past times, and our public credit, owing to the breach of national faith in repealing taxes, the proceeds of which were solemnly pledged for the payment of certain loans, annihilated. Our foreign agents are, by those governments whom we have favoured most, treated with disrespect bordering on contempt.—To Great-Britain, France, Portugal and Holland, we have ministers; from neither Great-Britain, France or Portugal have we a return; a charge des affaires is the only agents from these powerful nations. Most of our navy rotting in the Potomac, and the residue half manned and equipped cruising against a few barbarian gun-boats, unable either to undertake an enterprize or protect our trade. To what are we to attribute this great, this disgraceful change? 'Tis to an opinion held forth by those who hold the reigns of government, that a full treasury, a well equipped, tho' small navy will in *time* compel us as a matter of course, to become quarrelsome with our neighbours, tempt us to disregard *first principles, &c. &c.* Had the King of Great-Britain, or the King of Spain used such language it might have been proper; it is their duty to use all means in their power to prevent and counteract the rising greatness of a people situated between them; a people jealous of their rights, and who would, four years age, in spite of philosophy, have regarded the breach of treaties and the encroachments of either nation sufficient causes to make at least an effort to enforce the one and repel the other; but alas! that day is gone; we boldly stepped forward when British depredations called for resistance, we even set the hostile legions of France at defiance, and dared her navy, though twenty times our strength, to combat.—Yet the ******* government of Spain imprisons our citizens, shuts up *our* ports, and forbids a free trade, secured by the most solemn treaties; all this they have done, and what may not more powerful nations do? If Spain can without hesitation, set aside treaties and disregard commercial regulations, what have we to expect from Great-Britain & France? What are we to expect even from the savages on our frontiers, when they know it is agreeable to *first principles*, that we should be unprepared for defence, least we should thereby offend? Will we not soon be told that the sacred right of voting ought not to be exercised, because we run the risk of choosing improper men to office? Certainly the comparison holds good, and 'tis a melancholy one indeed. In the six & twentieth year of our independence the American people are told, by those clothed with a little "*brief authority*," that they are unworthy of trust: it is what would not have been borne in their feeblest state; less than that induced them to assume a national consequence; a consequence which insured their independence. Yet the day has arisen when Americans are unworthy of themselves; when the voice of calumny reaches even the mansions of the dead, and the ashes of America's political saviour are disturbed by the brutal hands of an outcast, and tamely submitted to.

A VIRGINIAN.

(To be continued)

We understand that there is good reason to consider the late measures of the Intendant at New-Orleans as having originated entirely with himself, and as being, of consequence, unauthorised by the Spanish government.

Among many circumstances indicative of this, are the decided opposition of the Governor to the measures of the Intendant, and the determination of the commercial tribunal not to carry his decree into effect.

From the steps, no doubt taken by our government, a rational expectation may be entertained that the decree will be revoked before it can have operated extensively to the injury of our trade on the Mississippi, as of the vast amount of produce floated down that river, no article of considerable value, besides cotton, is deposited at New Orleans till February; and as that article not being perishable, will experience but small injury from a temporary detention at the Natchez.

[*Nat. Intel.*]

Extract of a letter, dated Port Republican, 1st of November.

Death and destruction threaten us even within those fortified walls; in short every town, village, &c. from the Cape to this place has become the prey of the Brigands and the flames—we maintain, yet a few posts at Mirebalais, Grand Bois and Cul de Sac: But from all appearances they will soon be wrested from us, and France will have nothing left in this devoted island but the Cape, Port Republican and the Mole, as the South, hitherto so quiet, exhibits already the dreadful symptoms of approaching revolution.

A report having got into circulation, that a French army had actually taken possession of Orleans, we can state in contradiction, on the authority of a gentleman late from Natchez, that no army has arrived; that Major Fulton (formerly known in this country, and now in the French service) had arrived at Natchez, and stated that the French would take possession of the colony shortly; and that the Spanish commandant at New-Orleans had received official notice from his court of the cession, and intended change.

[*Kentucky paper.*]

It is a singular fact that Tom Paine's third letter has extorted from some of the rankest democratic editors, the exterior of censure. We deem it nothing more than the shadow. We have substantial reasons for suspecting their sincerity on this as on most occasions. If these men had always evinced a tenderness for the reputation of Washington, while living, we should not have been surprised at their resenting an outrage on his memory, now he is no more. There must be some cause, other than that which is apparent, for this sudden devotion to his character. What that cause is, a moments reflection will suggest to every mind.

That the memory of Washington is dear to America is unquestionable. Notwithstanding the uprightness of his conduct during a long life of service, like other mortals, he was not exempt from the attacks of envy and malice. While living there were wretches who hated him for his greatness. These even now take delight in persecuting his memory. Among them no one has been more conspicuous, more impudent and outrageous in their attacks (shall we except Jasper Dwight?) than Thomas Paine. His enmity to Washington has never been concealed. It is co-extensive with his name, and indeed forms a prominent feature of his political notoriety. Of this circumstance, so well known to the world, Mr. Jefferson could not be ignorant, when he so cordially pressed him to return to this country, and so lavishly poured out encomiums on him. It will not therefore, be a strained construction, from these premises to infer, that Mr. J. coinciding in sentiment on this subject with his correspondent, solicited his presence for the laudable purpose of DEMOLISHING THE POSTHUMOUS FAME OF WASHINGTON!!!

But at the same time that this daring idea was conceived, Mr. J. must have been conscious, that to avow it would be fatal to his own popularity. To adjust this point must have been a matter of great moment and equal delicacy. As long as the American people behold Paine caressed and fondled in the bosom of the executive, and at the same time vomiting forth libels on Washington, the irresistible impression will be, that Paine and the executive are associated in the iniquitous work. If Mr. Jefferson is willing to incur this imputation, he will persevere in his present course.

[*Philad. Gaz.*]

AN EXTRACT.

"When Athens was subdued by *Lysander*, he appointed thirty men for the administration of that city, who immediately fell into the rankest tyranny; but this was not all; for conceiving their power not founded on a *basis* large enough, the admitted three thousand into a share of their government; and thus fortified, became the cruelest tyranny upon record. They murdered in cold blood great numbers of the best men without any provocation, from the mere lust of cruelty, like *Nero* or *Caligula*. This was such a number of tyrants together, as amounted to near a third part of the whole city; for *Xenophon* tells us, that the city contained about ten thousand houses; and allowing one man to every house, who could have any share in the government (the rest consisting of women, children and servants) & making other obvious abatement, these tyrants, if they had been careful to adhere together, might have been a majority even of the people collectively."

"Some people, who are rather too good to live in this world fancy that Jacobins will get every thing into their clutches, and then let every thing slip out of their fingers again, merely to shew their power in the first instance and their generosity in the second. They seem to think that the wolf pursues and hugs the sheep only to warm in the embrace of his wool. They suppose the captor is no pirate, and will let go his prize only on taking salvage. Others, less credulous, view these matters in a very different light. In a few months we shall know better that we do at present. We shall see how "liberty will be ransomed out of the hands of the opulent."

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Commerce, Mann,	Baltimore
Fair Trader, Daggett,	Bristol
Sloop Hiland, Hand,	Philadelphia
Maria Cmara	Norfolk

CLEARED.

Ship Felicity, Reed	Cowes
Brig Active Haynes,	Jamaica
Sloop Polly & Betsey, James,	Barbados
Schr. Enterprize, Manning,	New-York.

LOST

Yesterday a SMALL BUNCH OF KEYS.—Whoever will leave them at this office shall receive One Dollar Reward.

December 7. 3t

For SALE, by

WM. HARTSHORNE,

Two pipes London market Madeira WINE, four years old.

12th Mo. 7th, 1802. d

For SALE, or RENT,

THE STORE I have occupied for sometime past, situated on Prince street, opposite Col. Hooe's. There is no stand in town more eligible or better calculated for carrying on an extensive wet or dry Good Business. The Cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—Twenty-five hundred barrels may be stowed upon the Premises without any inconvenience to the occupant. For terms apply to

WILLIAM OXLEY.

December 7. d

100 Shares of MARINE STOCK,

For Sale, by

R. B. JAMISON.

ALSO—

Fresh Currants and Raisins in kegs and boxes.

December 7. eo1m

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER intending shortly to embark for Europe, hereby gives Notice, that he has appointed Anthony Cressé and John M'Iver his Attornies, and that they are duly authorized to transact his business in his absence.

RICHARD VEITCH.

Nov. 12. 1aw

POCKET-BOOKS.

COTTOM & STEWART,
Have just received a handsome assortment of
Ladies Pocket-Books & Thread Cases,
Gentlemen's Pocket-Books and Asses skin Tablets

William Hartshorne,
At his Store, on col. Hoe's Wharf, has for Sale,
Pennsylvania & Swedish barr Iron,
Philadelphia lump and loaf Sugar by the hhd. or barrel,
Brown Sugar of the first quality, by the barrel or hhd.
Fine Salt, in sacks,
Coarse Salt by the bushel,
Old Corn, Tar,
Plaster of Paris, by the bushel,
James River Coal,
Tobacco, in kegs,
Hay in bundles, about 200 each,
A few Lots in good situations on Fairfax, Wilks, Prince and Washington streets,
Sale or Rent.—Also for Sale, a three story Brick House, on King near Fairfax street, a very good stand for business.
10th Mo. 11th, 1802.

Freight wanted,

For the complete, staunch, fast-sailing SHIP
BETSEY,
JOHN FOSSETT, Master.
Burthen 210 tons; she will be discharged and ready in three days to receive a cargo, which would be preferred in flour or grain, to any port in Europe, *without the straits.* Apply to
JOHN G. LADD.
Dec. 3. d

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any claims on FOSTER and MAY, or the Subscriber, are requested to make them known immediately; and those who are indebted will please to calculate on being called upon in a few days.
JOHN FOSTER.
Dec. 2. eo12t

FOR SALE,
A valuable FARM,
Within seven miles of Alexandria, in a high state of improvement, both as to cultivation and buildings. Also, that valuable corner Lot on which the Long Ordinary stood, and all the *real* estate in Alexandria, the property of Henry M'Cue.
CLEON MOORE.
Dec 2. eotf

FOR SALE,
2500 bushels of ST. UBES SALT.
Apply to
J. W. & S. LEONARD & Co.
Nov. 27. eo3t

ADAM LYNN
Has just received,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
Jewelry, plated, Japaned & fancy GOODS, of a superior quality, and of the newest Patterns,
CONSISTING OF
Gold Lockets, Rings, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals; pearl Rings, Bracelets, &c. plated Urns, Tea Pots, Castors, Candlesticks, &c. Japaned Urns; Tea Trays and Bread Baskets; gilt Necklaces, Broaches, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals, Chains, &c. Knives & Forks, Penknives, Razors, Scissars; Paints in boxes; marking Types in boxes complete; Snuff Boxes; plated & steel Spurrs; gold and silver Epaulletts; Lace Cord, Thread, Spangles, Purls, silver Thimbles, Tooth Picks & Pencil Cases, with a number of other articles.
He has also for Sale,
Watchmakers Materials, and gilt and common Watch Keys, by the dozen, and Crucibles.
He manufactures, as usual, all kinds of Gold and Silver Work, to any pattern.
Nov. 24. dr3eotf.

TO LET,
A convenient Dwelling House for a small Family; situated on Duke-street, near the corner of Water street. The house is completely finished; with a convenient Kitchen and other out Houses. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Mott's Tavern, or to Charles M'Knight, Fairfax street.
WILLIAM MITCHELL.
Nov. 13. eotf

MRS. WILSON
Respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria, and others, that she has taken the house adjoining to Col. Gilpin's, on King street, where she will take a few gentlemen as boarders, by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms.
Nov. 22. eow3

Potomac Brewery.

BILLINGTON & CRUSE,
Have commenced Brewing, and have now ready for Sale,
Table Beer, at 4 dols. per barrel,
Draught Beer 6 do. do.
And in a few days will have fine pale Ale for private families, at 7 dollars per barrel, and a steady supply through the season.
Yeast every day.
N. B. Grains for sale on Tuesdays and Fridays.
We want to purchase a good
DRAY HORSE.
Nov. 16. eo1m

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS and MEMBERS of the MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY against FIRE on BUILDINGS in the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their annual General Meeting, to be held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on Monday the third of January next.
Those who do not attend in person or by proxy, will be represented by the members of the state legislature, representing their respective counties or districts.
W. F. AST,
Principal Agent M. A. S.
Richmond, Nov. 17th, 1802.

WITH great satisfaction I can inform the public at large and the members of this necessary, useful and philanthropic society in particular, that it is in a flourishing situation; it increases rapidly. Since the first of January last it has augmented for upwards of fourteen hundred thousand dollars; so that there are actually declared for, five millions four hundred and forty-five thousand dollars in real property; for by insuring houses they become *real* property, which otherwise they are not.
The losses paid during this year amount to 1002 dollars, 25 cents; then when the loss is divided among the aforesaid sum, each hundred dollars has only to contribute one and three quarter cents; and if the enormous loss of one hundred thousand dollars was to happen, which never has been the case yet, it will only be eleven shillings for each hundred dollars. Who would not contribute that to aid so many unfortunate fellow-citizens to rebuild their houses? And the more so, when by that contribution, they insure at the same time their own property.
As the insurance increases so fast we come daily nigher to that desirable end of a General Insurance; when as we have I believe upwards of four hundred thousand houses in this state, the contribution if general would hardly be more than ten cents for each house per annum; when, for each house ten cents are contributed, it would in the state raise a sum from forty to fifty thousand dollars, which will pay on an average for about one hundred houses. It is well known that never so many burn every year; I believe they do not average thirty houses per annum.
As the state legislature meets on the 6th of next month, those who wish to pay their premiums may have a good opportunity to send their money to the Cashier General, to whom the money must be paid and no body else.
W. F. AST.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS and MEMBERS of the MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY against FIRE on GOODS and FURNITURE in the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their annual General Meeting to be held at their General Office in the City of Richmond on Wednesday the 12th of January next.
W. F. AST.
Principal Agent, M. I. C.
Richmond, Nov. 17, 1802. (Dec. 1. law4t

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.*

The Executors of the late Gen. Geo. Washington, offer for sale, the following
TRACTS OF LAND, *viz.*
A tract in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres. The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and George Town to Leesburgh and Winchester, nineteen miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town and not more than three from the Great Falls of Potomac.
One tract containing 2,481 acres lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain—part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.
One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.
A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley county)—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.
One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county, this land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.
One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres—this tract, tho' small is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac river, about 12 miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it; two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expense, than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.
One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond river—this land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.
One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres—it is very level and lies near the river Potomac.
One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres—This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan and is good farming land.
One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres—This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.
One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 1000 acres.
In North West Territory.
Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.
In Kentucky. On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres; ditto adjoining 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.
Lots in the City of Washington.
Two improved lots near the Capitol square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.
Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in quare 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.
ALEXANDRIA.
A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince-streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.
WINCHESTER.
One lot in Town of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.
Bath, or Warm Springs.
Two well situated lots, on one of them has small building large enough to accommodate one family.
The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.
SAMUEL WASHINGTON, *Culpepper county.*
GEORGE S. WASHINGTON, *Jefferson, do.*
WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON, *Westmorland, do.*
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, *Mount Washington, Fairfax, do.*
BUSHROD WASHINGTON, *M. Vernon, do.*
LAWRENCE LEWIS, *Wood Lawn, do.*
August 30. 2aw

Just received,
A few boxes fresh LEMONS, LIMES and sweet ORANGES.
ALSO,
Filberts, English Walnuts and Almonds, of an excellent quality.
JOSEPH DYSON.

Valuable Property for Sale,
At the little Falls of Potomac
About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.
172 *acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish stands, and two vacant mill seats.*
Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessar, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distillery, a granar, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.
Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are several stone quarries and fish stands.
The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.
The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—vessels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.
Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.
For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to
PHILIP R. FENDALL,
Alexandria.

COAL FOR SALE.
James River Coal for sale at Adams's Wharf, apply to John Dunlap, or
SAMUEL CRAIG.
Nov. 23. 1aw

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from Hunting in any of my Inclosures on Blue Plains, with Dog or Gun, or from passing through the same on any pretence whatever; this practice has become so injurious to me that I am determined to prosecute the first person I find committing the like trespass, after the date hereof.
WILLIAM MARBURY.
Nov. 24. 1aw5t ‡

THOMAS SIMMS,
Has received by the brigs Neptune an Active,
Fresh Oranges, by the box,
Do. Lemons, do.
Soft shelled Almonds, by the frail,
Filberts by the frail,
Sweet Oil by the bottle.
He has also for Sale,
Best Derry Mustard, by the bottle,
Dipt and mould Candles, by the box,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Olives, Anchovies and Capers, by the bottle,
English Walnuts,
Best Spanish Segars,
Raisins by the jar,
Coffee, by the bag,
Likewise, a quantity of best NEW-ENGLAND CHEESE, a general Assortment of GROCERIES, and a few hundred Bushels of excellent POTATOES.
Nov. 1.

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